REMARKS

Claims 31 and 32 are added herein. Claims 1-32 now remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 over Haartsen, DeMartin and Chan

In the Office Action, claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0131486 to Haartsen ("Haartsen") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,421,527 to DeMartin et al. ("DeMartin"), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,200,103 to Chan et al. ("Chan"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 recite, *inter alia*, a station ID parameter used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in a receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets from a transmitting device on a packet-by-packet basis.

The Examiner acknowledged that Haartsen fails to disclose using a station ID parameter to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in a receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets on a packet-by-packet basis (see Office Action, page 4). The Examiner relies on Chan to allegedly disclose the acknowledged deficiency in Haartsen. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Haartsen is directed toward training communications between a single transmitter 130 and a receiver 100 and (see Fig. 1). The Examiner alleges that "Haartsen simply uses the concept of a single transmitter to receiver to illustrate the method of training a radio receiver in a simple and easy way. However, Haartsen teaches transmitting a training sequence that is compared with a training sequence at the receiver (see Haartsen, paragraph [0016]). Haartsen fails to disclose, teach or suggest any way of differentiating between a **plurality** of transmitters. Thus, the Examiner's proposed modification of Haartsen with a station ID parameter of a transmitting device makes no sense since Haartsen's invention is directed toward training communications between a

single transmitter 130 and a receiver 100. With just a single station to communicate with there certainly would be not reason for a station ID at all.

The Examiner alleged that Chan discloses at least two transmitters and a receiver to communicate with a plurality of stations having different transmission characteristics on a packet-by-packet basis at col. 2, lines 25-30 and Fig. 1. (see Office Action, page 4) The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Chan at col. 2, lines 25-30 teaches at least two co-channel interfering user transmitters and a reduced algorithm receiver. A thorough reading reveals that Chan's invention is not related to packetized communications at all, much less performing an operation for each packet, i.e., on a packet-by-packet basis. Moreover, Chan fails to teach perform a table look-up based on a station ID parameter in a station pre-training table stored in a receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets from a transmitting device on a packet-by-packet basis based on the one or more training values, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

Claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 recite training values associated with data packets. Chan teaches "training sequences for each of the users" (see Abstract). Thus, Chan's training sequences associated with users fails to disclose, teach or suggest training values associated with data packets, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

Haartsen, Chan, and DeMartin, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest a a station ID parameter used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in a receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets from a transmitting device on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30.

The Examiner acknowledged that Haartsen and Chan fail to disclose training values that are based on a moving average of past frames received from a transmitting device. But, the Examiner relies on DeMartin at col. 4, line 49-col. 5, line 11 to allegedly disclose the acknowledged deficiency in Haartsen and Chan.

The feature that the Examiner relies on from DeMartin is removed from the independent claims herein because of the significant distinguishing features of the claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 over the Examiner's cited prior art, as discussed above. The removed feature has been added to dependent claims 31 and 32 herein.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-13, 15-28 and 30 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 14 and 29 over Haartsen, DeMartin, Chan and Chung

In the Office Action, claims 14 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Haartsen, DeMartin, Chan, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,731,618 to Chung et al. ("Chung"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 14 and 29 are dependent on claims 1 and 16 and are patentable over the prior art for the same reasons as claims 1 and 16.

Claims 14 and 29 recite a station ID parameter used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in a receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets from a transmitting device on a packet-by-packet basis.

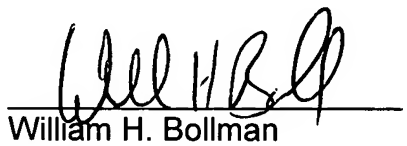
Claims 14 and 29 contain the additional limitation of having the auxiliary coding provided in a signal independent from a signal including the data packet. The Office Action relies on Chung to allegedly disclose this additional limitation. (see Office Action, page 8) However, Haartsen, DeMartin and Chan, even in further view of Chung's alleged disclosure, either alone or in combination, would still fail to disclose, teach or suggest a station ID parameter used to perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table stored in a receiver to determine one or more training values associated with data packets from a transmitting device on a packet-by-packet basis based on the one or more training values as discussed above, as recited by claims 14 and 29.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 14 and 29 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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